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New Hork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Babsarbars, in sending us remittaness, frequently omit to mention the name of the Fost-Office, and very frequently the
name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Always
mention the came of the Post-Office and State.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatover is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the
name and address of the writer—not nacessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good fails.

No cannot undertake to return related Communications. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

London Agency.

Mesars. Sampson Low, Son & Co., No. 47 Ludgate Hill, Lonauthorized to receive subscriptions to The Tribune.

Our receipts for mail subscriptions to the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE continue to increase, as will be seen by the subjoined comparative statement:

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week should be handed in to-day or early to-morrow. Price, \$1 a line.

The mails for Europe by the Royal Mail steamer Europa will close to-morrow morning, at 9\$

Our Aldermen want pay. Last night they moved o petition the Legislature to alter the Charter so as to give each man \$1,000 a year.

The trial of O'Connell for the murder of Theresa Spitzlin was concluded yesterday, and the case given to the Jury. They had not agreed, however, at 9 o'clock, and were locked up for the night.

In the SENATE, yesterday, Gen. Houston spoke in opposition to the proposed Army bill, and Mr. substitute therefor, authorizing the Executive to earoll 5,000 volunteers for certain enumerated purposes. The further consideration af the matter was postponed till to-day. The Pacific Railroad bill was the special order, but Mr. Douglas pressed the Senate to take up the bill providing for the admission of Minnesota into the Union, and was seconded by Messrs, Crittenden, Seward, Hale and Wilson, and opposed by Messrs. Gwin, Green, Bayard, Brown, Fitzpatrick and Mason, the latter of whom said that it might be found necessary for the Southern States, "in order, to determine where they "atand in this Union," to take up the Minnesota and Kansas questions together. Mr. Crittenden made an elequent reply to Mr. Mason, which elicited applause from the galleries. Without taking the question the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Stanton of Ohio, from the Tariff Investigating Committee, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requiring a warrant to be issued for the apprehension of J. B. Williamson of this city, for contempt in refusing to give testimony. After discussion, a bill appropriating \$360,000 to cover an accidental omission in the Army bill of the last Session was passed. On motion of Mr. Boyce of South Carolina a resolution was passed, providing for the appointment of a Select Committoe of seven to examine into the character of the Navigation Laws, the expediency of a reduction of the expenses of Government, and of a gradual repeal of all duties on imports, with a view to resorting to direct taxation. Further discussion was had on the Printing Deficiency bill, after which Mr. Lane of Oregon presented her State Constitution. Kansas then made its way into the House. Mr. Parrott presented Joint Resolutions of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, protesting against the acceptance by Congress of the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. Craig of Missouri tried to shut them out and prevent them from being read, but the Speaker first and the House after him overruled the motion, and had the papers read. They were then laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Press (Philadelphia) has the following important paragraphs in its Washington correspond-

The Hons. James B. Clay of Kentucky, John B. Haskin of New-York, and William L. Dewart of Pennsylvania, after a consultation of Democratic members. have been selected as a committee to wait upon the President to-morrow (Monday), and inform him that the Northern Demograts, with a few exceptions, are opposed to the admission of Kansas into the Union, as a State, under the Lecompton contrivance of Calhoun and others, which has just reached here in an official

"The President has had his Message prepared and ready for transmission to Congress for more than a represents, substantially worthless and void—instruwork, but it may be that the namistakable signs given ment by Congress; and this on the ground that this was the first man of that political stripe ever chosen

by members of the House of Representatives will change the programme which has been marked out. It cannot be known what will be the termination of the interview between these Democrats and the chief of a Democratic Administration. However, it is a step which is looked upon as leading to beneficial results. At least, good and fair men cannot but hope it will."

We could wish those who from day to day give forth oracular and exulting assurances that "the panic" is over-that "prosperity" is about to be restored, and, if possible, incressed-would tell us exactly what they mean. We should then be able to assent or demur-to rejoice or forebode-but their present utterances are too vague and mythic

to subserve any practical purpose. We contend that the country is now doing well, and preparing for a more manifest prosperity, in that it is reducing its Foreign Debt. Now, paying debts is never a delightful, exhilarating process: on the contrary, it implies frugal habits, lenten entertainments, low prices and busy sheriffs. Incurring debt is far pleasanter-incomparably so. While it is rapidly progressing, times are glorious, prices generous, property steadily increasing in nominal value, and everybody (in imagination) getting rapidly rich. Of course, every one is eager to buy on credit and give notes, mortgages, &c., confidently presuming that the enhanced and enhancing value of the property thus acquired will pay everything and leave a handsome surplus. Under such circumstances, an addition of One Hundred Millions to our Foreign Debt is regarded as of little consequence, or perhaps not regarded a all. Paying off that same Hundred Millions is quit a different affair, exposing all manner of ugly an i isgged rocks over which our bark floated bravely on the high tide of inflation and expanding debt.

This country is doing better to-day than it wa a year ago, in that it is now paying debt which it was then incurring. It is selling its Produce at low rates, but its Exports largely overbalance its Im ports. True, its Manufactures are prostrate and stagnant, and a large portion of its Industry is paralyzed, its Labor unemployed-deplorable circur stances, which a wisely adjusted Protective Tariff would reverse in a month. But no such Tariff can now be obtained, and, in its absence, we are digging out from under our mountain of Debt as well as we can. Haggard misery, resulting from want of work, still throngs the streets of our cities not only, but of our manufacturing villages as well; tens of thousands who eagerly, despairingly seek work, still suffer and famish for want of it; but their number is less now than it was a month ago, and will be less a month or two hence than it is now. Bad as things are, there is an undeniable tendency toward improvement in almost every department. We are buying lightly of foreign fripperies; we are, as a people, saving our pence, improving our time, and paying at least some of our debts. Let things go on as at present, and we shall be many Millions nearer out of debt next New Year's than we were

But when we read exultations over subsiding Panic and reviving Trade, we are impelled to ask their authors, What would you have! What do you mean? Do you hope to see the infatuations of 1856 and the earlier half of 1857 revived? Would you rejoice over a return to the days wherein our Imports exceeded our Exports by Millions per week?-wherein everybody eagerly bought everything on credit and sold it at an advance on still longer er wesker credit?-wherein we exported Railroad Bonds by the ream and peddled them out at any rate for Silks and Metals, Crockery and Woolens If you would, we very decidedly would not. On the contrary, we rejoice that those fast times are over, and do not desire their return. We rather hope and labor to render their return impossible. We surely ought, as a community, to realize by this time that the seeming prosperity which is based on universal and ever-increasing indebtedness is a delusion and a snare—that it is a downhill career, ending in a gulf of bankruptcy-and that the shock which arrests it, though rude and painful, is, in the

larger view, wholesome and necessary. Reader! when you hear any one predicting or exulting over the revival of Trade, the return of Prosperity, ask him to state more definitely what he means, and especially if he contemplates a revival of the facility of living without useful work and plunging headlong into unfathomable debt.

Is it "Congressional intervention" to add a little amendment to the bill admitting Kansas as a State, providing that the Constitution under which it is admitted shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection? This is the whole question. The Union of Sunday preaches a discourse on the duties of the Democracy," in which it talks with a neglect of facts that is sublime, and assumes that, as the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed and its doctrines are sound, so there can be no objection to admitting the State of Kansas under it on her application. There is a delightful simplicity in ignoring all the methods by which the Kansas Constitution is brought before Congress as The Union does, but we are perfectly willing to give it for the moment all the advantage of its statement and to concur in all its honest horror of "Congressional intervention." Allow all it says as to the duty of Congress to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, where is the "Congressional intertion," and where is the impropriety of adding to the terms of admission the simple, orderly, democratic provision that the Constitution shall be submitted to a vote of the people? The thing is coming to a head rapidly, and we want this question answered. Will not The Union oblige us? The Union may be assured that it is a question so simple, so natural, so easily understood, that the people of the North will be very anxious to see the

And now as to the action of Congress on this subject. We trust and presume the Republicans are composed upon the question. It seems to us they have nothing to do beyond the remaining in their seats and voting when the time comes. Let other gentlemen vote as they like, and without any urging. If the majority think best to put Lecompton through in all the breadth of its iniquity, let them do it. The consequences have been depicted fully enough and often enough. If the Administration party desire to brave the consequences of this giant fraud, let them consummate it. If the Sham Democracy think they can profit by the experiment, let them try it. If the Slave Power likes the looks of the results that will probably follow, let it take the responsibility. Gentlemen of the Majority, the way is open before you; choose the path you like best.

The Herald, which is, or assumes to be, the chief rgan of Mr. Buchanan and the Administration in this city, continues to urge the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and the indorsement of that bogus-and, as The Herald itself represents, substantially worthless and void-instru-

concession in this matter is necessary to appeare the South and to keep that section from breaking cut into open rebellion against the Democratic

Recent experience in the case of Walker and the fillibusters is sufficient to show how very little grounds there are for any apprehensions of this sort. The heart of the slaveholders appeared to be set, and indeed still appears to be set, upon the acquisition of Central America through the medium fillibustering expeditions. That acquisition would be something more, and a good deal more. than a mere abstraction, a mere momentary, technical victory. According to The Herald's own account of the matter, the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution would be merely placing the South in the awkward and tantalizing predicament of the unlucky young man who recently figured in a habeas corpus case in this city. Even though Congress and Mr. Buchanan should play the part between them of the imported clergyman who in that case lay perdue for several days. to celebrate underhand a stolen marriage, yet the upshot of it all would be, as The Herald itself puts the case, that the Lecompton Constitution, thus legalized, would prove just as unavailing to give to the South the possession of Kansas as the stolen marriage above referred to did to secure to the unfortunate suitor the person and property of the girl against whom he had plotted. The case, however, of Central America stands on very different ground. Could the slaveholders contrive, by means of Parson Walker, to get up a political marriage in that quarter, they might reasonably count upon taking something by it, and upon holding their bride by force and reducing her to submission by blows should she attempt to run away. When Walker was seized by Commodore Paulding, there was a terrible degree of bluster and bravado in the South, among Southern Members of Congress, evidently with intent to frighten the President: yet when it was once known that he did not intend to be frightened, but meant to stand by the neutrality laws in spirit as well as in letter, how soon all this bluster and bravado died away! And it would be precisely the same in the case of the Lecompton Constitution. Our good friends of the South are much too conscious of the luxury of the substantial piece of meat already in their mouths in the shape of their practical control of Executive patronage, to think of dropping it for the sake of

a mere abstraction and shadow Neither the President nor the Democratic party of the North need hope to be able to excuse themselves for the outrageous and unprecedented attempt to give to a small minority of the people of the State of Kansas the power to govern and legislate for the great majority, by pretending that they acted under terror and compulsion. The real difficulty with the President is-as is proved by his course on the fillibuster question-not so much terror of the fireeaters as reluctance at acknowledging himself to have been in the wrong, retracing his steps, ceasing to conspire against the people of Kansas, confessing their right to govern themselves, and perhaps, in so doing, coming in conflict with certain private commitments on his part to Southern politicians. Yet, after all, Mr. Buchanan has no more to do in this case than he did in the case of the fillibusters. The Ostend manifesto was quite as strong a document in their favor as anything he has said or done on behalf of the Lecompton Constitution. As to private committals, if fillibuster Walker tells the truth, the President was as deep in for it in that way on the Nicaragua question as he can be on that of the Lecompton Constitution. The only real difficulty in the President's way would seem to be his anxiety to make certain vacancies in office, and his disposition to employ for that purpose the Lecompton Constitution, just as he lately employed for it the non-support of Mayor Wood.

It is well known that for years past the planters of Virginia have been able to keep their heads above water only by selling off from year to year a portion of their human live stock. But not only are the individual planters greatly embarrassed, the State itself is very hard pushed. Unfortunately, in this emergency the State itself has no slaves of its own to sell. However, an ingenious device has been hit upon to remedy this deficiency. In this matter, as in that of slave-breeding, the Virginians have looked to the coast of Guinea for light and example. The King of Dahomey not only raises slaves for sale, he carries on a large business in the kidnspping line; and surely it is quite intolerable that the free and enlightened Commonwealth of Virginia, the State of Washington, Jefferson and Henry, should allow itself to be outdone by a barbarous African potentate. Westward the course of empire takes its way. The King is to meet his match. No longer content with breeding slaves for the market, the Ancient Dominion is about to produce, bred already, and of all sizes and ages, a complete assortment, from pickaninnies up to graybeards and old women, cheap at five dollars a head. There are, as is well known, in Virginia some seventy or eighty thousand free colored people, many of them connected, on the father's side, so it is said, with the first families of Virginia-s circumstance to which a good many of them owe their freedom. It is proposed that the State of Virginia shall seize upon these seventy or eighty thousand persons, sell them and put the proceeds into the State Tressury. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Virginia to that effect. That bill proposes to give the said colored people three years in which to move out of the State or to enslave themselves, at the end of which period all those not thus disposed of are to be sold by the authorities, and the proceeds of the sale deposited to the credit of the State.

There is one thing, however, which we must beg leave to suggest to the introducers and advocates of this bill. It appears to us they are a little incautious in some of the reasons which they urge in its behalf. Not content with resting the measure on Bible authority, and the great example of the King of Dahomey, they must needs urge in addition. that the free negroes, take them by and large, are a poor, indolent, idle set, little better than paupers. a good many of them pilferers, and the larger part living, not by honest industry, but by quartering themselves on the rest of the community. But this method of living is by no means confined to the free negroes of Virginia. The number of white vagabonds, drunkards, idlers, worthless persons belonging to that State is a good deal larger than that of all the free colored population put together. Why not for the same reason sell them too?

JAMES W. GRIMES, just elected U. S. Senator from Iowa, for six years from the close of the present Congress, March 3d, 1859, has just retired from the office of Governor, to which he was elected in August, 1854. He is a native of New-Hampshire. about fifty years of age, is a lawyer and farmer, formerly Whig and now Republican in politics, and

Governor of Iowa. He takes the place of George W. Jones, a Nebraska-Lecompton Democrat.

Some interesting intelligence from the army Utah is given in the letters of our special correspondent, brought by Mr. Davidson, whose arrival at St. Louis was reported in our telegraphic dispatches on Saturday. Our correspondent fully confirms the report of the general good condition of the army, which is now increased by the enlistment of a battalion of volunteers, composed mainly of men who went out with the expedition as teamsters. The troops were all comfortably encamped, the weather was mild, and no peculiar suffering is alluded to by our correspondent. A letter had been received from Brigham Young, accompanied by a quantity of salt-an article of which the army was at the time in such want that \$15 had been paid for a quart. Young said that his sait was sent either as a gift or for sale, as Col. Johnston might be disposed; but the Colonel sent it back on the ground that the Mormons were traitors and rebels, with whom it was not possible to treat in any peaceful manner. The letter which Young sent with the salt was pretty well spiced with warlike menace, threatening to retaliate any harm done to the Mormon prisoners with the army upon prisoners in his hands. It is believed, in fact, that Young holds in this capacity no less distinguished a person than Col. Jack Hays, the Texan Ranger, whom he seized in the Autumn, as he was on his way, in the public service, home from California. Subsequently to the rejection of Young's salt, a considerable supply was obtained from Indians, who obtained for it the handsome price of \$3 50 per lb. The Territorial Court had been opened by Judge Eckels in one of the log buts of the camp, and had a great deal of business before it, growing out of cases of petty larceny, assault and battery, and the like, among the laborers attached to the expedition. Our correspondent also sends some curious extracts from sermons by Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858. The Senate debate on the motion of Mr. Douglas to give Minnesota precedence of the Pacific Railroad bill excited much feeling, and is regarded as the entering wedge in a severe struggle.

Mr. Mason intimated plainly that the South should see their whole Kansas policy developed by the Republicans, before contributing to the admission of other States, since there might be facts making one dependent on the other.

Messre. Seward, Green, Fitzpatrick, Brown, Gwin, Douglas, Hale and others participated in the

Mr. Wilson, in responding to Mr. Mason, said that the Republicans in both the Senate and the House would use all the power conferred by the rules to prevent the consummation of the Lecompton swindle, and that the South might receive this warning now.

There is a secret purpose on the part of the Democratic side of Congress to defer the admission of Minnesota, on various pretexts, and it may be regarded as certain that her two votes will not be recorded on the Kansas question.

The opposition is only yet partially developed, and the pending motion is almost a test question.

The President's Message will be delivered tomorrow. No official returns are in the hands of the President, except those cast at the election on the 21st December.

Those thrown against the Constitution on the 4th ult, have not been received, in consequence of neelect somewhere.

It is said that 26 Anti-Lecompton Democrats in the House have conferred together, and that the result is considered extremely doubtful by the friends of the Administration, who regard the chances as adverse to them. Mr. McKibbin of the House have conferred together, and that the result is considered extremely doubtful by the friends of the Administration, who regard the California is among them.

A proposition for a compromise is entertained at the White House, which some Southern votes faver, of admitting the Lecompton Constitution, on the condition of submitting the Slavery question. From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held this norning to consider the Lecompton question. Modifications were made in the Message, which rendered it necessary to withhold it till to-morrow. The President said to-day that it would go

through Congress in a fortnight. His friends in the House are confident of a majority of 12. Gen. Calhoun is still expected here on Wednes-

In the Senate, Mr. Mason of Virginia announced the intention of the South to resist the admission of Minnesota till the Kansas question was settled. He intimated a purpose of disunion, if the Lecomp-

ton instrument should not be approved. Messrs. Hale and Crittenden denounced this declaration in strong terms. Mr. Crittenden spoke with much warmth against these threats of disunion, and was loudly applauded by the galleries. om Our Own Corresponder

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858. The statement in The Herald about the Tariff Investigating Committee is a mere fabrication. made up from conjectures and idle floating rumors. Not a single detail is correct. Nothing in Mr. Stone's testimony implicates Mr. Banks in the least. The Herald's \$7,000 is the old affair of the \$700 loan magnified tenfold. The statement that the Committee will not let Mr. Stone off for some days yet is contradicted by the fact that he eaves for Boston to-morrow morning.

To the Associated Press. Washington, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858. Washington, Monday, Feb. I, 1858,
The Cabinet is in extraordinary council this morning, having for the first time an authenticated copy of
the Lecompton Constitution before them. The President's Special Message to accompany its transmission
to Congress has already been prepared, but it may not
be communicated till to-morrow.
About fifty Missourians temporarily in Washington,
this morning paid a visit of courtesy to the President,
who for a short time absented himself from the Cabinet to give them andiefice.

t to give them andience.

XXXVth CONGRESS First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Feb. 1, 1858.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Wis.) presented the petition of 97 citizens of the United States praying that measures be taken for the purchase of the Island of Cuba, and for its annexation to the United States.

Mr. BIGLER (Pa.) introduced a joint resolution for the completion and preservation of the Digests of Natistics of mines and manufactures, collected in the taking of the last census. Referred.

Mr. COLLAMER (Vt.) introduced a bill to alter the times of holding the Circuit and District Courts in

imes of holding the Circuit and District Courts in

Verment.
The consideration of the Army bill was resumed.
Mr. HOUSTON (Texas) opposed the bill. He saw

no recessity of a large Standing Army in a time of peace. It was contrary to the theory of our Government. He ridiculed the idea of making dragoons of man who had never mounted a horse in their lives, and did not even know how to bridle one; who would have to be even know how to bridle one; who would have to be tied on until they learned to ride, and then would be in danger of going heels over head when they were brought into action. [Laughter.] At 1 o clock the Pacific Railroad bill was called up.

being the special order at that hour.
Mr. DAVIS (Miss.) expressed a hope that the Army

it being the special order at that hour.

Mr. DAVIS (Miss.) expressed a hope that the Army bill would not be postponed, as it was of the utmost importance that speedy action should be taken upon it.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) had an amendment to offer, and wished to have an exportunity to have it printed.

Mr. STUART (Mich.) argued a question of order, maintaining that the Army bill, being unfinished business, had priority over all special orders.

Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) trusted that by manimous cotsent, the gentleman from Texas would be allowed to proceed, as it was very unpleasant to be cut off in the midst of one's remarks. This was agreed to.

Mr. HOUSTON resumed and advocated the raising of volunteers to meet all necessary emergencies, saying that they were not more expensive than regular troops, and were decidedly preferable. Four additional regiments were raised some years ago, the expense of which was probably something like the expense of which was probably something like the twenty millions now a deficit in the Treasury. What have they done? Killed a few Indian warriors and many women and children. Such conduct reflects but little credit upon civilization. Better treat the Indians like men and elevate them, than deceive and rob, and then hunt them down like savage beasts. Do justice to them, and you will need no standing army on the frontiers.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) gave notice of an amendment to the Army bill in the form of a substitute to the effect that the President, for the purpose of en-

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) gave notice of an abstract ment to the Army bill in the form of a substitute to the effect that the President, for the purpose of en-forcing the laws of the United States, maintaining peace with the Indian tribes, and protecting citizens on the routes of emigration to Utah, to be employed only in said Territory, be authorized to call for and accept the services of volunteers, not exceeding 5,000 in all, officers and men, to serve twelve months unless previously discharged; and appropriating — dol-iars for the purpose of carrying its provisions into

The further consideration of the bill was then post-

poned till to-morrow.

Mr. DOUGLAS (Ill.) noved that the Senate take up the bill providing for the admission of Minnesota into the Union, saying that he was in favor of the Pacific Railread bill, but thought that the question of allowing Senators from the new State ought to take precedence of other business. The Pacific Railread was a measure

in which those gentlemen were deeply interested.

Mr. GWIN (Cal.) was auxious to consider the Pacific Railroad bill. The Scators from Minnesota, he was inclined to think, could not get their seats before

was inclined to think, could not get their seats before the passage of that measure.

Mr. GREEN (Mo.) said that there were several con-siderations which must necessarily be brought to bear when the Minnesota bill shall be taken up. The ques-tion of representation would depend upon questions of fact not yet decided; all the returns of the census were not yet received. The bill would therefore be reconsided by aremature consideration. prejudiced by premature consideration.
Mr. CRITTENDEN thought that respect for Minne-

sota and the two gentlemen who have been selected to represent her on this theor, made it a primary duty of the Senate to consider the subject. They had a right to take their seats and be heard on the Pacific Railread bill. Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) was in favor of the Pacific

Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) was in layor of the Fashiread bill, but should be obliged to vote against taking it up at this time. He believed with Mr. Crittenden that the Minnesota case presented a question of privilege, and that those two Senators ought to be allowed to take their seats at the earliest day possible. That would give an increased vote for the Pacific Railroad bill, and he was afraid there would not be strength enough to carry it without them. mough to carry it without them.

Mr. FITZPATRICK (Ala.), a member of the Com

mittee on Territories, objected to taking up the Minnesota bill, not having an opportunity to read the report in consequence of sickness.

Mr. GREEN (Mo.) did not want a collision between the two measures. He thought the reason assigned by Mr. Fitzpatrick sufficient for postponing the Minnesota bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS felt it to be his duty to press the Mr. DOUGLAS telt it to be his duty to press the motion, and demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. GREEN remarked that Mr. Sebastian, a member of the Committee on Territories, was detained from his sent by sickness, and desired to be present when the Minnesota bill was taken up. Let that bill be passed over until the proper time, and Minnesota will glide into the Union without causing a ripple upon the stream.

Mr. MASON (Va.) said that events have occurred Mr. MASON (Va.) said that events have occurred and others are at hand which might enlighten the American mind upon the subject of the admission of new States into the Union. This proposition had been only a few days before the Senate, and had not been thoroughly examined. He was not aware that, when the question should come in a regular and proper course before the Senate, any objection would be made to the admission of Minnesota. There had been, however, your great irrequiarties in the mode of made to the admission of Minnesota. There had been, however, very great irregularities in the mode of erecting that State, and they required some examination before the subject could be acted upon. Why this undue haste to have the subject taken up out of its order? There were other subjects which might also be considered in connection with this. It was known that in the course of this week, and possibly in a day or two, the application of another Territory would be received for admission into the Union as a State. He did not know where the Senator from Illinois (Douglas) would stand on that question. If Illinois (Douglas) would stand on that question. If Kansas should present herself for admission in the manner which was expected, he did not know where circumstances and prabable exigences that may sur-round the admission of new States at this session, it might be found desirable that such questions should be considered separately; but he was not disposed to take up one of these measures until the other was matured at least. The Lecompton Con-stitution is now in Washington, and when it shall be presented to the Senate it will be probably shall be presented to the Senate it will be probably accompanied by authentic information touching all matters connected with it. He hoped it would not meet with so much opposition as has been anticipated, but thought that not a single step should be taken in reference to the admission of new States until we are able to see exactly where we stand. There might be circumstances when it would be found a matter necessary for the Southern States in order to determine where they stand in this Union, that the two questions should be taken together.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) said that he and the people he represented were favorable to any just and practi-

Mr. Wil.SON (Mass.) said that he and the people he represented were favorable to any just and practicable measure for the construction of a Pacific Railroad but he felt constrained to advocate the postponemen of this measure in order to consider the question of the admission of Minnesota into the Union. An act was passed last session authorizing the people to form a Constitution and State Government for this purpose a Constitution and State Government for this purpose, and they have complied with its provisions. There were irregularities, but all parties agreed to the Constitution, which was submitted, and which received 30,000 votes against 500. The voice of Minnesota on this subject approached unanimity. All irregularities as to form ought to yield to the substance. He hoped that the Senate and the country would notice the position taken by the Senator from Virginia, who was opposed to giving consideration to this measure because he supposed that the Senators upon the Republican side of the House may oppose the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton oppose the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. The Senator did not want to act on the question of the admission of a State, under the Constitution authorized by Congress, because he wants to see what the Republicans intend doing when the proposition for the admission of Kansas, under the Lecompton Constitution is shall be presented. He osition for the admission of Kansas, under the Le-compton Constitution, is shall be presented. He would say to the Senator from Virginia, now, in order that there can be no misunderstanding, that they would oppose the consummation of the Le-compton swindle by all the means they could employ under the rules of this body, and he presumed that this will be the case in the other House. Neither he nor the country could see why a Territory which has formed a Constitution in socordance with the organic formed a Constitution in accordance with the organic formed a Constitution in accordance with the organic act—a Constitution which has received the sanction of nearly the entire people of the Territory, and under which was elected the Legislature, which has been in session for nearly two months, and during that time been passing laws—should be kept out of the Union to await examination of all facts connected with Kansas. There was no such connection between the two subjects as to justify such a proceeding. There was a need for immediate action to bring Minnesota into the Union.

need for immediate action to bring
Union.

Mr. BAYARD (Del.) adverted to the irregularity of
the Legislature electing Senators, before Minnesota
was admitted into the Union as a State, and thought
that they could not legally hold their seats under the
circumstances. He regretted to raise such a question
against one of the gentlemen who formerly occupied a
seat in this body, and for whom, as well as for the other,
he extertained the highest respect.

seat in this body, and for whom, as well as for the other, he entertained the highest respect.

Mr. HALE (N. H.) said there had never been a proposition which looked so seriously to a conflict that might end in the disruption of the Union as the one entertained by the Senator from Virginia, viz: to make the admission of Kansas, under the Lecompton Constitution, a touchstone by which fidelity is to be tried, and without which no other State can ever come into the Union. If this was to be the condition, it would be a long time before the States would be increased beyond their present number. It was contrary to the whole genius of our institutions for one or any set of States to say that the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution should be made a

sine qua non for the admission of other States into time qua non for the admission of other States into the Union. He was clearly of the opinion that a majority of the people of the country did not regard Kansas entitled to be admitted under such an instrument. He did not know whother the measure would pass both Houses or not, but thought it would be more likely to go through if the five-regiment bill be passed for there was so much patronage connected with it as to taint the atmosphere and have an insensible influence upon votes in favor of it. [Laughter.] Senators on his side had been lectured for speaking about disunion, but whenever Senators on the other side spoke on that subject, nobody lectured them. Mr. DOUGLAS (III.) rose to a question of order, as to whether Kansas was a proper subject of debata, the Senate not having decided whether they would take up the Minnesota bill or not.

Mr. HALE remarked that the movement of the Senator from Illinois afforded a practical illustration of what he had just said about lecturing. Why was not the Senator from Virginin, who first started the debate on Kansas, lectured, instead of going off to the class and lecturing him (Mr. Hale)!

[Laughter.] Mr.MASON (Va.) said that he had made his remarks Mr.MASON (Va.) said that he had made his remarks without conference with friends. He did not say that he wanted to see all the difficulties in regard to Kansas settled before he could vote for the admission of any new State under any circumstances. The time had not yet come to say that, and he hoped that it would not become necessary to say it. What he did say was this: That this bill for the admission of Minnesota bad been reported within the last week or ten days, and that, looking into it and seeing great irregularities, it might be proper that all the questions in relation to the admission of a new State be considered to the admission of a new State be considered

Mr. BROWN (Miss.) alluded to Mr. Douglas's al-Mr. BROWN (Miss.) alluded to Mr. Douglass a leged inconsistencies, and said that if by this hot haste to get Minnesota into the Union, the Senator from Hinness wanted to secure the votes of two Senators from Minnesota against the Lecempton Constitution, he hoped that the admission of Minnesota would be resisted to the bitter end.

would be resisted to the bitter end.

Mr. CRITTENDEN saw no reason why these two
subjects should be connected in their deliberations,
Every question should be set led on its own merits.
The circumstances under which Minnesota applied for The circumstances under which Minutes of the discountry. He did not wish to be the history of the country. He did not wish to be involved in the vortex of Kansas politics. Alluding to the threats made of dissolution of the Union that the did not wish to be involved to the threats made of dissolution of the Union forever.

luding to the threats made of dissolution of the Union, he denounced them as unwise, unpatriotic, and uncall ed for. He was for a Union now and a Union forever; and he knew that the Union was too deep and strong in the hearts of the people to be rooted out by the offerts of politicians of any party.

Mr. Crittenden's remarks were glowingly eloquent, and were greeted by repeated applause in the galletia.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that Mr. Brown was mistaken in supposing that he regarded an enabling act indiapensable in the admission of new States. In defining his position, he remarked that whenever he was satisfied that a Constitution embodied the will of the people he was ready to admit a State under it. In the absence of an enabling act, irregularities might be ple he was ready to admit a State under it. In the absence of an enabling act, irregularities might be waived, provided the Constitution was a bona fide expression of the will of the people. On this principle, satisfy him that the Lecempton Constitution embodied the will of the people, and he would vote for the admission of Kansas under it. He would not, however, apply one rule to Minnesots and another to Kansas, or apply one rule to a Free and another to a Slave State, Mr. FITZPATRICK (Ala.) obtained the floor.

Mr. CLAY (Ala.) said that as it was late, and as they could not now settle the pending question, he would move that the Senate adjourn. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STANTON (Obio) offered a preamble setting forth that J. B. Williamson of the City of New-York was, on the 27th of January, duly summoned, but refused to appear before the Committee appointed to investigate the charges against the members or officers of the last House, growing out of the expenditures of Mesers. Lawrence, Stone & Co., to influence the passage of the Tariff bill of 1857, and concluding with a resolution that the Speaker do issue his warrant, directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms, to take into custody the said Williamson, wherever found, and bring him before the bar of this House to answer for contempt of its authority. Mr. Stanton caused to be read a letter from Mr. Williamson, in which he respectfully declined to appear before the Committee, for reasons which his attorney advised him were sufficient for his not leaving New-York. The resolution was adopted.

The House is engaged in a discussion upon the bill of the Arms will of

stroney advised him were sufficient for his not leaving New-York. The resolution was adopted.

The House is engaged in a discussion upon the bill to supply the accidental omission in the Army bill of last Session, to make an appropriation for the support of the National Armories.

The bill passed appropriates \$350,000 for that purpose.

Mr. BOYCE (S. C.) offered a resolution, which was Mr. BOYCE (S. C.) offered a resolution, which was passed, providing for the appointment of a Solect Committee of seven to inquire into and report on the following subjects, viz: A reduction of the expenses of Government; the Navigation laws of the United States; the existing duties on imports; and the expediency of a gradual repeal of all duties on imports, and a regard available to internal taxation.

diency of a gradual repeal of all duties on imports, and a resort exclusively to internal taxation.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed its ensideration of the Printing Deficiency bill. During the discussion it was stated that the printing for the XXIIId Congress cost a million of dollars more than hat for XXXIVth, and that such extravagant expensitures resulted from the ordering of the printing of works of the extent of which nothing was known. Several gentlemen emphatically condemned such a waste of money, but they contended that the \$790,000 now proposed to be appropriated was necessary to meet existing contracts. Pay these and let Congress guard in future against such abuses. Others said that if this system of public plunder for the benefit of party editors was to be continued, they should have the opportunity to place their names on record against it. portunity to place their names on record against it, and to wash their hands of all such corruption.

and to wash their hands of all such corruption.

The Committee then rose without coming to any conclusion on the subject.

Mr. LANE (Oregon) presented the State Constitution of Oregon, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. PARROTT (K. T.) asked leave to present certain joint resolutions of the Legislature of Kansas, with the view to have them laid on the table and printed. [Impatient exclamations-What are they ? Read !

Mr. CRAIG (Mo.) objected, and raised the question that the papers could not be read.

The SPEAKER said that the question was, whether

they should be received.

Mr. CRAIG appealed from the decision of the chair.

[There was much confusion during these proceed-

ings.] Mr. WASHBUBN (Ill.) moved to lay the appeal

and the table, which was carried.

The resolutions were read, strongly censuring the action of the Lecompton Convention, and the odious and oppressive party machinery of law under which the delegates assembled; saying that the Convention the delegates assembled out the destructive principle repudiated and crushed out the destructive principle of the Kansas-Nebraeka act by not leaving the people free to form and legislate on the subject of their do-

of the Kansas-Nebraeka act by not leaving the people free to form and legislate on the subject of their domestic institutions in their own way, since at every stage they had been prevented from so doing, and strongly protesting against admission into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, as violating the rights of nineteen twentieths of the people of the Territory.

A second series of resolutions from the Kansas Legislature was read, to the effect that the State be not received into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, and saying that the first Legislature was seized on by fraud and violence revolting to a large majority of the voters of the Territory. majority of the voters of the Territory.

The resolutions were laid on the table and ordered

e be printed. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1858. The Senate and Assembly met this evening, pursuant to the adjournment, but no quorum in either House being present, adjourned again until 11 o'clock to-morrew morning.

Arrest of a Mail Robber.

Arrest of a Mail Hobber.

Harronn, Conn., Monday, Feb. 1, 1858.

The United States Post-Office agent, Mr. Holbrock, on Saturday night last arrested John Miller, a baggage-master of the Hartford and Providence Railread, for robbing the mails. The robberies have been going on for some time past. A decoy mail was made up on Saturday at Williamantic, and on the arrival of the train at Hartford Miller was arrested, and packages found on him which were known to have been in ages found on him which were known to have be the bag. He confesses to the robbery.

Law Suit.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 1, 1853.

The suit brought by the heirs of Ruel Clapp against S. P. Townsend, the sarwaperilla man, and which has been before the Circuit Court for some days, was concluded at 12½ o'clock on Saturday night, the Jury rendering a verdict for the plaintiff of \$104.060.

The Rev. Mr. Howard, formerly pastor of a Baptist Church in this city but now of Chicago, was trusted for the estate of Ruel Clapp, and Mr. Townsend was his bondsman, and the suit was brought to recover \$80,000, claimed to be due the estate from Mr. Howard.

Resumption by Pittsburgh Banks. The Banks of this city resumed specie parence